| | TRATERO GERERO DANVOLVOEGA GOLDE |
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| 1 | UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK |
| 2 | In re: Case No. 08-14106 (reg) |
| 3 | SILVIA NUER, New York, New York |
| 4 | Debtor. April 19, 2010 |
| 5 | CHAP 7 MATTER - TRANSCRIPT RE TELEPHONE CONFERENCE RE |
| | JAY TEITELBAUM'S REQUEST FOR JUDICIAL RELIEF; AND THE UST'S |
| 6 | REQUEST FOR RULINGS ON ATTORNEY-CLIENT PRIVILEGE. |
| 7 | BEFORE THE HONORABLE ROBERT E. GERBER |
| 8 | UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY JUDGE |
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              THE COURT: Who do I have on the phone please?
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              MS. TIRELLI: Good morning, Your Honor. It's Linda
    Tirelli.
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              THE COURT: All right, Ms. Tirelli.
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              MR. TEITELBAUM: And you have Jay Teitelbaum, Your
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    Honor.
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              THE COURT: All right, Mr. Teitelbaum.
              MR. ZIPES:
                         Greg Zipes, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT:
                          Okay.
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              MS. CHARNEY: April Charney, Jacksonville Legal Aid.
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              THE COURT: All right. Fair enough. All right,
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    folks, as far as I understand all of the letters that I read in
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    preparation for this call, we have two principle agenda items;
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    one being Mr. Teitelbaum's request for judicial relief as a
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    consequence of the conduct of the recent Reyes (ph.) deposition
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    and the second being Mr. Zipes' request for rulings on attorney-
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    client privilege.
              As I said, I have read all of that stuff you laid on
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    me and while I haven't read every word of that transcript, I
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    have read enough to have a fair degree of consternation about
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    the way that that deposition went. While I have problems with
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    both sides, I particularly have problems with the way you, Ms.
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    Charney, who are a new face to me conducted that deposition.
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              I have the transcript of the deposition. I don't have
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    -- nobody gave me a copy of any transcript that might exist of
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our last conference call, but unless I am missing something I thought the purpose of the Reyes deposition was to authenticate a number of documents and the scope of inquiry that took place in my view was breathtaking and very surprising to me.

Now I have stated before and I think somewhere in one of the many submissions Mr. Teitelbaum acknowledged, that in general an attorney's perceptions of relevance are not a basis for directions not to answer in a deposition. But this deposition took place in the context of rulings by me prior to the deposition which had both a context as to the purpose of the deposition and standards as to relevance.

Now there appears to be a major disconnect here. I don't like speaking objections but I think that while there's some blame to go around, perhaps more than a little blame to go around to just about everyone other than Mr. Zipes, I've got major problems, Ms. Charney, with the way you conducted this deposition.

Now on the matter of the privilege concerns that Mr. Zipes has, Mr. Zipes, I will hear what you have to say but it appears to me that if a person is a bona fide agent of a person who is subject -- who has a privilege entitlement, the fact that the agent is communicating in an otherwise privileged communication would not disable the owner of the privilege from invoking it.

But with that said, I did not see enough to give me

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comfort that any communications that were reflected in those notes were for either they -- were from the lawyer to the client, providing legal advice or were facts provided to the lawyer for the -- with the reasonable expectation and purpose that they were to secure legal advice and there are many exceptions to the attorney-client privilege such as conveying ministerial information such as conveying information obtained from third parties or conveying information that's for other than the purposes of securing legal advice in that call. And therefore, I am not of a mind to fully subscribe to either of your positions and instead believe that I need to review the documents in camera and if necessary, to get affidavits submitted to me concerning the specifics which would go -describe the purpose of the communication, the relationship between the parties, the purpose of the call and all of the things that would provide surrounding context for the invocation of the privilege. The fact that an agent for a client is conveying -- is speaking to the lawyer or passing -- had some communication with the lawyer does not by itself make it privileged.

So those are my tentatives. I will hear first from you, Mr. Teitelbaum.

MR. TEITELBAUM: Your Honor, would you like to hear first on our March 31 letter and the conduct of the examination or would you like Ms. Charney to respond? I think, Your Honor,

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frankly put your finger on the concerns that we had. I don't want to belabor it. You have said you've read the submission and read the transcripts. I was literally going to point out that Mr. Zipes conducted the examination, finished in about -- just about under an hour. The witness did everything that he was -- answered every question within the scope of the March 17 and 18th rulings that was asked of him.

Ms. Charney conducted the examination and not only covered the same ground but then went well beyond the scope and by way of example just repeatedly asked the same question 18 times or 15 times with respect to the assignment and the existence of an assignment other than the assignment of blank. With respect to whether the mortgage that is at issue here was actually in the trust, when in point of fact, Your Honor, just by way of example, the Debtor's amended pleading filed in this case, the amended objection in August of '09 attaches in Exhibit C and the Debtor herself -- I'm sorry, Ms. Tirelli, counsel for the Debtor, alleged that, just to quote, "Attached is Exhibit C to show the Court that the Debtor's mortgage loan is included in the trust."

So there was 45 minutes of questioning about something, Your Honor, that the Debtor has acknowledged already in the pleadings to demonstrate -- to try to support their argument that in point of fact in 2008 when the Garvis and Walter assignments were executed, their argument that those

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documents would fall because Chase did not own the mortgage and loan. It was property of the trust.

So we spent an incredible amount of time covering things that are not at issue. Another perfect example were questions relating to whether or not the trust could accept loans which were in default when in point of fact the Debtor's produced to us letters at the closing of the mortgage in January of '06, signed or initialed by the Debtor that reflected the first payment was not due until March 1, 2006 with a 15 day grace period and the mortgage went into the trust by the testimony on March 7. So there was no issue of a default or any of this that was questioned over several pages of the transcript, Your Honor.

And, you know, as we said, this witness was produced as custodian of records. He testified to those records and without any basis, Ms. Charney said well let's just assume that none of your records can be relied upon; what other documents do you have. And that was almost essentially, Your Honor, the end of the deposition at point.

So we do believe that Mr. Reyes has fully testified, fully complied. We believe we acted appropriately under 7030(c) and (d) in directing the witness not to answer questions based on Your Honor's order and suspending the depo and then immediately filing this letter with the Court seeking this telephonic conference. I am not going to belabor the issues,

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Your Honor, on that.

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THE COURT: All right. Then speak to the privileged aspect please, Mr. Teitelbaum.

MR. TEITELBAUM: Yes, Your Honor. On the issue of privilege, we agree with the initial assessment, Your Honor, that the fact that transactions -- communications go through an agent, under the law including <u>Covell</u> (ph.) in the Second Circuit, hold that those do not waive the privilege.

Part of the problem and the confusion that some of the documents -- and I tried to explain this to Mr. Zipes and it's all obvious difficult -- is when you look at the LPS (ph.) documents that were produced, these notes, you have to actually read them from the back forward and from the bottom up because they're essentially in reverse email chain or it's not email but that's how you would have to read them. And so if you read them from the front forward you say well why is this communication, originated by Fidelity or an LPS person apparently to no one, privileged? The answer is that two or three entries prior to that, there was a communication from the Baum firm setting forth this is what's going on in the case. This is what we need to do. This is what we need. And then the protocol that the LPS person resubmits that information in a follow-up input so that someone from Chase or WaMu can see it more readily from LPS.

So the things that we redacted, Your Honor, and we have no issue producing them to the Court which we would like to

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try avoid burdening the Court and maybe Mr. Zipes and I can sit down and -- if we can do it in confidence, I could walk him through some examples of that and alleviate the issue, but I just want to make sure that by doing so we don't waive the issue of privilege. But as what happens with these kinds of things, you unfortunately need to see the whole communication to appreciate why we did what we did.

THE COURT: All right. Well I haven't given Mr. Zipes a chance to be heard yet and of course I will, but I'd give you a non-waiver protection in the blink of an eye if a lawyer communicates to the client something that's going on in the case, that of course is not privileged. I didn't understand you to be contending that it was but it is, of course, a poster child for the example that I gave of -- the articulation of the law that I gave that some communications between lawyers and clients are privileged and others are not.

Certainly Mr. Zipes is entitled to be heard both on the underlying legal principles and on the future approach but my tentative would be that anything where you can satisfy Mr. Zipes you can provide him with information without a waiver and then if Mr. Zipes wants me to rule on any issues where you and he have agreed to disagree, he's entitled to that.

And in terms of the total burdens that this case has been, this is like a sand -- a grain of sand on the beach. So let me hear next from Debtor's counsel and then we won't forget

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about Mr. Zipes before we're done. I do have to caution you that we have a relatively limited amount of time to deal with all of this stuff today. I have major hearings in Cantura (ph.) which have both a full trial and a major litigated matter thereafter. So we've got to stay on schedule today. All right.

MS. CHARNEY: Judge, this is April Charney and I appreciate the Court's opportunity to make my presentation. The purpose of -- as I see my role on behalf of the Debtor in this case is to show the Court that there was fraud committed on the Court. And in the course of that fraud, it harmed this Debtor, Ms. Nuer.

The way that the fraud was committed as alleged by the US Trustee and by Ms. Nuer is that the entities that presented the documents to the Court, the instruments, the assignments, were fully aware at the time that these documents were filed that they did not represent truth. In other words, these assignments were housekeeping efforts to try to fix assignments and transactions that were supposed to occur pursuant to a pooling and servicing agreement that were never performed or accomplished.

So the fact that at the time Linda Tirelli, representing Ms. Nuer, filed a pleading with the Court evidencing a list of loans, was because the discovery was not complete enough at that time to understand that that list of loans was strictly a hearsay document without any foundation.

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The lack of foundation is presented by the fact and that's perhaps why the Court thought I was going far afield in the deposition because without understanding the document requirements under the pooling and servicing agreement which incorporate both securitization provisions and also a REMIC or a real estate mortgage investment conduit tax shelter provision because all of these securitized trusts are passive tax through trusts, that these -- there are specific documentation limitations. The only way these trusts can own their documents is when they execute documents in a timely fashion and transfer interest in property through a series of bankruptcy remote vehicles within a very short timeframe.

And the effort for this witness was to show that this transaction requirement under its own pooling and servicing agreement in fact did not occur. Without being able to tie in both the requirements of the Uniform Commercial Code, layered as it is with REMIC limitations imposed by the IRS and put in specific detail in the pooling and servicing agreement, it is very difficult to try to show the Court that these parties were fully aware at the time that they filed these documents that they knew that they didn't -- that the Trust did not own this loan.

And although I see this as a Legal Aid lawyer in every case that I am involved in, to tie it specifically to the Nuer loan really requires the opportunity for the Trustee and for Ms.

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Nuer to be able to inquire of these very specialized witnesses how they operate under their own pooling and servicing agreement. And so what we end up with is a hearsay list of loans that wasn't ever filed with the pooling and servicing agreement. What we're left with is very loose ends as to when this loan was actually placed into the trust because the documents say one thing after the fact, after a default. We have written documents or instruments showing a transfer but the pooling and servicing agreement says that this transfer had to occur at a very specific time, at a time when the loan was first performing within 120 days of when this '06 trust was established (indiscernible) --

THE COURT: Stop, Ms. Charney.

MS. CHARNEY: -- after the (indiscernible).

THE COURT: Stop. Enough. I let you go on and on and on without interrupting but at this point, you've taxed my patience. You've pushed me too far. Did you read the transcript of the last hearing I had and my rulings and of the arguments that were made to me?

MS. CHARNEY: Yes, Judge and I have read every transcript in this case that I could get my hand on. My impression was that there was --

THE COURT: Please answer my questions and don't answer more. And then I will give you another chance to be heard.

In re Silvia Nuer - 4/19/10 12 1 MS. CHARNEY: Yes, Your Honor, I have read the 2 transcripts. THE COURT: All right. Now wasn't this guy supposed 3 4 to be produced as a document custodian? 5 MS. CHARNEY: He was -- correct. THE COURT: And the purpose of deposing a document 6 7 custodian is to authenticate documents; isn't it? MS. CHARNEY: Judge, he was also produced as a signer 8 9 of a document. And from that you conclude that you can 10 THE COURT: 11 inquire as to things other than what he signed and what he 12 thought he was signing and why he was signing it? 13 MS. CHARNEY: Judge, it's the -- he testified that 14 this was his department and he was in control of the flow and 15 control of documents involved in this loan and this securitized 16 trust. And he actually executed one of the assignments at 17 So the question was where did his authority come from to issue. 18 execute that assignment? And if it came under the pooling and 19 servicing agreement, show me where that power came from. 20 MR. TEITELBAUM: Your Honor, Jay Teitelbaum, quickly. 21 THE COURT: No, Mr. Teitelbaum. It's not your turn. 2.2 Okay. Thank you. MR. TEITELBAUM: 23 THE COURT: You may continue, Ms. Charney, but I am 24 not particularly interested in your perceptions of what is 25 required for tax deductions or your perceptions of what is

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required to achieve securitizations.

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MS. CHARNEY: I understand, Judge, but one element that I think is necessary for this case is to bring in the pooling and servicing agreement because that's the only way that this trust can own the loan and that's the only way to show that there wasn't fraud committed on the Court.

THE COURT: Well do you have a copy of the pooling and servicing agreement?

MS. CHARNEY: We do and it was actually part of the exhibits that were given to the witness and to Mr. Teitelbaum prior to the deposition. I was referring to an exhibit of the deposition. Also, the master loan purchase agreement was part of the exhibits given to the witness and I didn't even get to be able to question the witness as to the loan purchase agreement because there should have been transfer receipts and certificate receipts if these -- if this loan was actually transferred through the bankruptcy remote vehicles, there should be transfer receipts for each transfer. And Ms. Nuer's entitled to discover that and that is where I was just shut down.

And then with all due respect, Judge, I am only looking to get the document trail that should be under their own pooling and servicing agreement.

THE COURT: And were you shut down on a question like, "Did you ever see a document," and then you fill in the blank?

Because I read the -- I have been doing this 40 years, Ms.

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Charney, and I have rarely, if ever, seen a deposition that was as argumentative and as ineptly conducted as the one you took, with all due respect.

MS. CHARNEY: Judge, I appreciate that and I was -- I am not used to -- first of all, it was via Skype. And second of all, you know, with all due respect to Mr. Teitelbaum, he was exceptionally disruptive. If you actually pull out my participation, most of my deposition time was occupied by Mr. Teitelbaum. And so it was exceptionally hard even to keep a chain of thought, much less remember that I was trying to tie the Nuer loan into a pooling and servicing agreement that's 700 pages long and a master loan purchase agreement that's probably another 60 pages long.

And although the Judge -- I appreciate, but the agreement language is part of the pool -- it's probably 60 pages in a pooling and servicing agreement. It very specifically says that the loan has to go this place within 120 days and then to a depositor, then into a sponsor and then to the trustee. And what you have is a after the fact document created in anticipation of litigation and then the only way Ms. Nuer or the trustee is going to be able to show that to the Court is by documenting the failures under the pooling and servicing agreement and a master loan purchase agreement.

And we have, even for the deposition that's set for tomorrow with another signer, we have to be able to show the

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failure -- what we call a failure to launch the original loan into the trust through the bankruptcy remote vehicles. And it's not so much that they didn't create an after the fact document, we all know that that happened, the question is was that fraud on the Court? And I have to be able to show for Ms. Nuer that they were fully aware that they didn't own this loan under the trust because it's own trust agreement made them fully aware.

And it's a document issue of whether they were fully aware, not what was in a corporation's mind -- in my mind anyway. And so I am looking for the trail to show me the missing documents, the missing links, because there are so many missing links that they had to be fully aware when they filed these documents with the Court, that they knew the trusts couldn't possibly own this loan.

And I realize that up until now, the pooling and servicing agreement has been a minor player in this case but I hope and the reason that I traveled all of the way from Jacksonville to participate in this New York bankruptcy is to make sure that there was careful attention paid to the fact that the only engine that runs this trust is its own pooling and servicing agreement.

THE COURT: All right. Ms. Tirelli, do you have anything to add?

MS. TIRELLI: Your Honor, my concerns (indiscernible).

THE COURT: Before you begin, Ms. Tirelli --

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MS. TIRELLI: Yes?

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THE COURT: Before you begin, I read your supplemental letter and I had problems different in character but material problems with your letter, too which seemed to be focusing on everything except the issues and how could you possibly ask me to appoint a special master consistent with what the bankruptcy -- Federal Rule of Bankruptcy Procedure provide?

MS. TIRELLI: Well, Your Honor, the problem is at the end of this deposition, I was hoping to not have to get into this but Mr. Teitelbaum did stand over me with his hands in my face and at one point told me to get the hell out of his office. It's a violent gesture.

I am trying to come up with suggestions and ways that perhaps we can continue to proceed in this case but I have some safety concerns. And I suggested to Mr. Teitelbaum that we hold the future depositions on a neutral ground and not in his office and then perhaps we could have another party present who can, you know, stand over this and what not. Your Honor, I don't know what else to suggest.

THE COURT: Mr. Zipes, can you bring some order to this chaos, please?

MR. ZIPES: Judge, I -- where do I begin? Judge, first of all with respect to my letter to the Court, I do think I can sit down with Mr. Teitelbaum. You will recall that I put one other discovery dispute before this court which was the LPS

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deposition of Scott Walters and Mr. Walters is, in fact, coming back tomorrow. We haven't had extensive discussions with his counsel after the Court hearing on my letter describing the discovery dispute. So I hope that you won't hear about that discovery dispute anyway. I will sit down with Mr. Teitelbaum.

But I do -- I did write this letter because we have -we may have an issue to put before the Court. It appears that
LPS is an intermediary between the attorney and the client here.
And as I heard Mr. Teitelbaum state in the notes, there's some
sort of summary of what counsel was saying which was then passed
on to the client through LPS. LPS is not the counsel here and
if they're summarizing notes of what the attorney is saying for
passing on to the client, then that might be an issue. The
element --

THE COURT: What do you mean that might be an issue?

MR. ZIPES: It might be an issue as to the overall

issues in this case which are how did we come up with bad -- a

motion that contained bad information, a motion to vacate the

stay filed by Chase which contained bad information? There

simply was indirect communication between the client the

principal here. It went through some third party.

Judge, as I said, I will sit down with Mr. Teitelbaum to go over him notes. We may be able to come up with something. But I will point out that one thing that wasn't in my letter is in the operative document between Chase and LPS, there is a

reference in these notes that you've been hearing about and there's a reference in Article 5.5, which says that if there is a discussion of legal matters, that should go outside the flow of these notes. That's the way I read this. So that's another reason why these notes from LPS, generated by LPS and LPS employees shouldn't deal with attorney-client issues.

Again, Judge, we will sit down and we'll inform the Court if we need further Court intervention on that but --

THE COURT: Okay. Pause please, Mr. Zipes.

MR. ZIPES: Okay.

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THE COURT: Do you want to be heard and I take no disrespect from this, on the issue as to whether my understanding of the law -- of the role of agents who are middlemen in attorney-client provisions is correct or not?

MR. ZIPES: Oh, Judge, the issue here, the -- we discussed the Second Circuit case which is relevant here and it came after the <u>Novell</u> (sic) case -- the <u>Covell</u> case which is the <u>Eckerd</u> (ph.) case. And in that case, when the communication between an attorney and a third party that doesn't prove -- that doesn't help the attorney to interpret what the client's position is, then that's not protected by the attorney-client privilege. So there is an exception to that agency principle.

And here with LPS, LPS' role from what we understand is simply as an intermediary. So we're wondering why a communication from LPS should be subject to the attorney-client

In re Silvia Nuer - 4/19/10 19 It's LPS -- it's an intermediary. And it's not 1 privilege. 2 clear why that would be protected. THE COURT: Well I understand that but that's fact 3 4 Now if by way of example the lawyer says I want you to 5 tell your principal that my advice on X, Y or Z is the 6 following, it seems to me that's privileged. If it's on 7 something less than that, I've got to read it to see whether it 8 passes muster or not. 9 Now that's why I want you to have the dialogue with 10 Mr. Teitelbaum and if you and he don't have an agreement or if 11 you don't have enough information so you can say fine, I'm 12 satisfied, then Mr. Teitelbaum's to show me the document and I 13 will read it. And if I can't tell from reading it whether or 14 not the privilege applies, I will tell him that he's got to give 15 me an affidavit with a copy to you. 16 MR. ZIPES: Judge, that's completely acceptable. 17 that will dispose of that issue hopefully and you won't hear 18 from us again on it, I don't think. 19 THE COURT: All right. Now --20 MR. ZIPES: The other issue --21 THE COURT: Yes, please. 2.2 -- Judge, my office as we stated from the MR. ZIPES: 23 beginning was concerned about this motion to vacate the stay

MR. ZIPES: -- Judge, my office as we stated from the beginning was concerned about this motion to vacate the stay which contained improper, incorrect information of these assignments, how they were produced. The purpose of the

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discovery from our office's point of view is to see if the procedures have changed in coming up with this motion to vacate the stay which was put before the Court, is flawed in some way that requires sanctions or injunctive relief or some other further relief from the Court. That's what the purpose of discovery is.

We understand that the Debtor has counsel that believes that there's a fraud on the Court and that may very well be the case but we need to play out with discovery to see what the discovery says. So to me when I was listening to this deposition and the questions, if Ms. Charney believes that there's a missing link here, that's Chase's burden. She could have asked that question of Chase. It seems that the Chase person was answering the questions in a way that was supporting her theory and that she believes that there's missing documents or that that something was creating after the fact. So that was the purpose of the discovery and the deposition.

Judge, I am not going to -- my office was able to ask its questions, so I am not -- I don't know that it's appropriate for me to get too involved with that aspect of the discovery dispute.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Teitelbaum, anything further before I rule?

MR. TEITELBAUM: Your Honor, just -- I don't know if

Your Honor -- I just -- I don't want to dignify with a response.

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I will just say Ms. Tirelli isn't overreacting, she is simply not telling the truth about what happened.

MR. ZIPES: Just -- I'm sorry. Greg Zipes. I apologize for interrupting Mr. Teitelbaum. On the issue -- on that issue, I think it might be best that these depositions do take place on neutral ground because there is a tension there. I am -- it just might make sense. I offer my offices. We're not exactly a neutral office in this case but I offer my offices or we can rent a room somewhere but that really drives up costs and doesn't really make a lot of sense. I offer my offices though for any depositions.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Teitelbaum?

MR. TEITELBAUM: Your Honor, I have no problem conducting depositions at the UST's office. Mr. Zipes was actually present at the end of the deposition. There was no -- again, I am not going to even dignify it. It's just not true. Ms. Tirelli and I were standing -- each standing about three feet apart and we were -- our voices were certainly raised and tensions were high. That's it. You know, I will leave it at that. There -- I will leave it at that.

The fact is that in response to -- and with respect to LPS, we'll work with Mr. Zipes and I am confident that we'll be able to resolve most, if not all of those issues. We'll get with him immediately on that one.

With respect to the comments from Ms. Charney, what I

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was -- the reason I sort of chimed in prematurely was that I heard Ms. Charney saying Mr. Reyes is a signer of one of the assignments. He's not. He executed an affidavit in connection with our supplemental pleading where he identified specific documents.

But Your Honor may recall it's Scott Walter and Ann
Garvis that executed the assignments which are at issue. He did
not execute any documents in connection with this particular
loan, has no personal knowledge, not surprisingly, of this
particular loan. He was produced as a document custodian.

With respect to the balance of the issues under the PSA, I just keep coming back to, Your Honor, Mr. Reyes testified based upon the business records, very specifically, when the documents were brought into the trust, what documents were brought into the trust, when those documents actually left the physical possession of the trustee to come to counsel in connection with this litigation, when they were returned. Those business records are uncontroverted, Your Honor. The other business records that have been produced to date identified the mortgage loan, even the trust including the documents testified to by Mr. Herndon in his deposition, including the mortgage loan purchase schedule identified by Mr. Herndon at his deposition, Your Honor.

So simply the PSA here is an agreement among parties to which Ms. Nuer is not a party to that agreement, has no

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interest in that agreement, not a third party beneficiary and the real issue here is --

THE COURT: Well that is not by itself sufficient, Mr. Teitelbaum. The issue is not whether or not she was named as a third party beneficiary but whether she knows about it or not, that document effects her rights in some way or even though it may have been a broader document, it covers her.

Now that would seemingly be determined by what the document says and by any exhibits to it, and by possibly any other documents that are put together with it. I don't know whether Reyes would have any knowledge about this or not but it appeared to me upon my review of the transcript of this deposition, that the wrong questions were asked but that's subject to people's rights to be heard would be the way that I would be legally analyzing it unless one of you guys showed me I was in error in that regard.

MS. CHARNEY: Judge, this is Ms. Charney again and I just wanted to make sure the Court understood, I consider a signer to be someone who also signs these affidavits and so the credibility or admissibility of Mr. Reyes' affidavit was in front of me when I was taking the deposition.

THE COURT: But you were inquiring on some things that were very far afield, such as an instance in which what may have been a typographical error but maybe nothing more than that was on a document that had a name looking an awful lot like his in a

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wholly different context.

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MS. CHARNEY: Oh, well that was related only to -- and this is because -- again, Judge, I appreciate that you don't know me from Adam, but I come to this case with some background in doing these depositions. And I am aware and I have documents in front of me to question this man's credibility and reliability. So the relevance of the question was to show that he's -- you know, if I was to make a proffer it would be to show the Court that he has executed documents on file in Clark County, Nevada and with the FTC where he spells his name and lists his position and many different aliases, not just one or two. And I felt that that was appropriate to determine who my deponent was and whether he was a credible, reliable witness and that would go to very much whether his affidavit which does relate directly to the pooling and servicing agreement, is admissible evidence or whether it's fraud on the Court. THE COURT: All right. Mr. Teitelbaum, you were

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Teitelbaum, you were interrupted. Do you have anything further to say?

MR. TEITELBAUM: No. No, Your Honor. This is just more to and fro. I think -- I honestly believe that the transcript does speak for itself and that's why we did not editorialize it.

THE COURT: All right. The transcript does speak for itself. I'm ruling that Mr. Teitelbaum was substantially justified in shutting down the deposition, not totally but

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substantially. I've already given you my ruling on the resolution of Mr. Zipes' privilege issues.

Vis-a-vie the future of this, I think that this deposition went dramatically off track and my view is that because of its importance, I am not going to shut it down for all time. I am ruling that any further deposition questioning has to be done by Ms. Tirelli on behalf of the Debtor because I am not sure if you still get it, Ms. Charney, in terms of my rulings.

With the future of the deposition, I want both sides, because I see you mainly as a bystander, Mr. Zipes -- that's not to say you can't participate but I want both sides to read the transcript of my earlier ruling. I thought Reyes was being produced as a document custodian. And after 40 years, I have an understanding of what I think a document custodian can testify to. And he or she testifies as to the authenticity of any signature, the authenticity of any document to the extent he knows and because I don't want to be too restrictive in this, his first hand knowledge of any document he signed, what he thought he was doing or signing, why he was doing it or signing it.

In addition, I will permit identifying a document of a particular character and asking him whether he ever saw a document of that character in connection with anything that might affect Ms. Nuer, and if he has knowledge as to whether

In re Silvia Nuer - 4/19/10 26 such documents are prepared in transactions that could have an affect upon Ms. Nuer. I am once more saying that I am not authorizing an examination into the mortgage servicing industry across the United States and without more concerning the

6 am not authorizing a free-standing inquiry into anything that

might be argued to bear upon his credibility in general. In

other words, I am authorizing impeachment but not on extrinsic

truthfulness of Mr. Reyes in connection with this transaction, I

facts.

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Now lastly, on any affidavit that Reyes signed in connection with Ms. Nuer or this case, either on the litigation front before me or in any state court proceedings or as a predicate for any state court proceedings, he may be questioned on material relating to his execution of that affidavit or any facts that are set forth in that affidavit.

The further deposition will take place at Mr. Zipes' office which he graciously agreed to make available and we're going to do it again, folks, until we get it right.

MS. TIRELLI: Your Honor?

THE COURT: Who is speaking?

MS. TIRELLI: It's Linda Tirelli, I am sorry. I'm sorry, did Your Honor finish?

THE COURT: Yes.

MS. TIRELLI: Did I interrupt?

THE COURT: No, you are okay. Go ahead.

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MS. TIRELLI: Okay. Thank you. With regard to this future depositions, I do have other counsel assisting me now in this case. And it would be important, I think, to just you know help with my burden to have other attorneys doing the questioning. I will be present at the deposition.

THE COURT: Well she can help you but I have read this transcript, Ms. Tirelli, and I don't have confidence in this deposition serving the interest of justice. Now, I mean I didn't even talk about the five or six or eight questions talking about who Mr. Teitelbaum was representing. That was nonsense. He answered the question. I highlighted his answer and then the questions go on, three, four, five times thereafter.

MS. TIRELLI: Well, Your Honor, I have other attorneys that are also helping me now in this case that I indicated to Your Honor in January. If I felt I needed help, I would pull in additional help as I am able. I do have attorney Max Gardner (ph.) here from the North Carolina, who probably knows more about LPS than anyone in the country and I think it would be very useful to have him conduct the deposition tomorrow.

THE COURT: Well I am not saying that he can't examine. I am simply saying I don't want Ms. Charney doing it.

MS. TIRELLI: Okay. Understood, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Now if you guys think that as a matter of law she has the right to do it, you can give me a letter with

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    some authority on it and obviously I will consider that.
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    have I gotten and granted a pro hac motion?
              MS. TIRELLI: Yes, you have, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: All right. Well she is certainly
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    authorized to speak on the phone and to write briefs and if you
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    think there is some law of which I was unaware that says that I
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    think -- that if I think a lawyer was not serving a client well
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    and was acting in a way where I had to grant a motion approving
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    the shutting down of a deposition, I will consider that.
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              MS. TIRELLI: Okay. Thank you, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: We're adjourned, folks.
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              MS. TIRELLI: Thank you.
                               Thank you.
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              MR. TEITELBAUM:
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              (This hearing concluded at 9:34:38 a.m.)
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CERTIFICATION

I, Linda Ferrara, certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the official electronic sound recording of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter.

Dated: April 19, 2010

Signature of Approved Transcriber